

THE recent general celebration of Lafayette day and the unveiling of various memorials to that distinguished Frenchman recalled to the Rambler that the ninety-second anniversary of Lafayette's visit to Washington city during his final tour of the United States draws near. The date of that historic visit was October 12, 1824, and the duration of the visit was from that date to October 18. The Rambler has been stirred to search his memory and old chronicles for some interesting facts of Lafayette's visit and his reception here.

The first thing which the Rambler came upon in this search was "The Order of the Day," issued October 11 by the Washington committee of arrangements, and a glance at this will show the nature and character of the plans which the citizens of Washington made for Lafayette's reception. It begins with the following words: "The committee of arrangements for the reception of the national guest have the pleasure to announce to their fellow citizens that the general will convene at city at 12 o'clock tomorrow," and that "The mayor of the city of Washington will repair to the eastern portico of the Capitol between 10 and 11 o'clock, to then invite his fellow citizens to join them, the members of the government of the United States, civil and military, the mayors and the representatives of the several States, of Georgetown, the judges of the Supreme Court, the judges of the courts of the District and their principal officers, the members of the House of Representatives and the reverend clergy."

# International Significance of the Renewal of Japanese Immigration Toward South America

A black and white photograph of a traditional Chinese village, likely Nanjing, showing dense residential buildings with tiled roofs and a prominent gate or wall structure in the foreground. The image is framed by a thick black border.

[illegible]

An aerial, black-and-white photograph showing a large, multi-story building complex, possibly a government or institutional structure, surrounded by trees and other smaller buildings. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost halftone-like texture.

o'clock Tuesday, October 13, 1824. B left Baltimore Monday afternoon, accompanied by his son, George Washington B. The Cavalry, Col. Vassier; a delegation of the Baltimore reception committee, Col. Dickerson, Capt. Linn and Lieut. Linn, the Governor of Maryland, and with Capt. Hollingsworth's cavalry troop of Gray from Elk Ridge as an escort.

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Fifteen miles out from Baltimore Lafayette and his entourage were met by the 1st Cavalry Troop of Bladenburg under command of Capt. Sprigg, who escorted them to the headquarters at Maryland. At Van'sville the triumphant party was joined by Capt. Snowden's company of mounted riflemen.

The cavalcade reached Rossburg at 1 o'clock Monday night, and there Lafayette and his personal friends rested as the accounts have it, at the Rossburg Hotel. This statement seems a little strange at the present day, for it is not nearly every big or pretentious country town in Virginia and Virginia was, according to local legend, occupied by the Marquis de Lafayette and his entourage on his triumphant tour of the United States. It seems to be a fact, though, that Lafayette and his entourage on their trip from Baltimore to Washington put up for the night at a country hotel instead of a tavern, and that the Marquis was a planter and tobacco planter, or at the least

sion of some early republican merchant prince. Lafayette and his party set out from Roseburg at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning. In addition to the mounted troops already named there was Capt. Clark's company of Prince George's Cavalry.

At the District line the procession was met by the committee of arrangements and the mounted troops of the counties of Washington and adjacent country, and by Capt. Andrews' troop of Washington Rangers and Capt. H. H. Hildreth's troop of Montgomery County Cavalry. The old accounts dwell on the affectionate meeting between Lafayette and the officers of the revolutionary army. It is mentioned that Lafayette embraced them all. From the coach in which he was seated he waved his hand to the thousands of people who lined the route and which was drawn by four gray horses. In the carriage with the general rode his son, the Hon. John Brown, Gen. Brown, representing the army of the United States; Commodore Tingey, representing the navy, and George Washington, representing the district.

Arriving at the east portico of the Capitol, the mayor of Washington, Roger C. Taney, welcomed the illustrious visitor, to which the marquis responded. The mayor of Georgetown, Col. John Cox, also deputed to the honor of the occasion. To Lafayette responded. John Brown Cutting spoke in behalf of the surviving patriots. The ceremony of the presentation of a sword to Lafayette was then read a poem. After these ceremonies the march was taken up for the President's house, and as the procession started from the Capitol, the Wyandotté band played the national anthem.

when the coolies began to spread out and in some cases set up as dealers as well as workers. Moreover, the merchants would have preferred to sell to the Japanese themselves, but they recognized the inevitable tendency of these people to deal with their own kind.

When it came to the Japanese merchants selling to the whole community, they began to go in for the disintegration of the Japanese settlements put them into better humor. Now they may be confronted with a renewal of competition in the form of a somewhat larger scale, and they are not likely to take kindly to it.

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Japanese retail merchants in foreign lands, as a rule, cannot compete with the Chinaman, but there are no Chinese merchants in the section of southern Brazil which is receiving the immigrants. Whether the Japanese can successfully compete with the Portuguese merchants is an open question, for the Portuguese retail dealers are practically a guild who get a profit whereas the ordinary dealer starves. But the Japanese are not likely to be deterred from making the effort.

When it comes to numbers, Japanese immigration into southern Brazil is not likely to make much of an impression on the European immigrants, whether Italian, the Slav, or even the foolishly exaggerated German immigration. A million Italian immigrants and a similar number of Spanish ones in a decade is not likely to be seriously affected by 30,000 Japanese.

Southern Brazil draws the bulk of its

A black and white photograph of a three-story building, likely a school, with a large tree in the foreground. The building has several windows and a sign that reads "SCHOOL". The image is framed by a thick black border.

would run through the center of ice land and cross Greenland several hundred miles to the north of the Yukon delta. It would go through the upper part of Hudsons bay, and over the wildest part of the Doon's country. The growing international boundary now far from where it is cut by the Yukon.

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I have come to Fairbanks via the Yukon. There are three routes by which the town is reached from the outside. The first involves a thousand miles by ocean steamer from Seattle to Skagway, 110 miles by rail over the White pass to the head of the Neade river, and then just about a thousand miles to Fairbanks, and up the Tanana to Fairbanks. Another route is by the Yukon to the mouth of the St. Michael, at the mouth of the Yukon across the Pacific ocean and Bering sea, and then by the Alaskan coast to Fairbanks, travel 1,100 miles more up the Yukon river before he gets here. The first trip takes ten or twelve days, the second about a week, and the third about two weeks to the upper part, and both must be made in the summer, when navigation is possible. The last route is by the coast from Puget sound to Valdez or Cordova, on Prince William sound, and thence here across country by dog sled or by automobile. The last route is shorter, but much more expensive. When the railroad is finished the trip will take about five days and the cost will be greatly reduced. The town will then be one of the traffic points on the map of the world.

Fairbanks is at the junction of the railway and river navigation of the territory. It is the only town of any size on the Yukon. Alaska is a land of great rivers, and the Yukon has many large navigable tributaries. One of these is the Tanana. It is a large

A black and white photograph showing a man in a dark coat and hat standing next to a large, cylindrical object covered in snow and ice. The object has several vertical pipes or rods protruding from its top. In the background is a long, two-story brick building with several rectangular windows. The scene appears to be outdoors in a cold, snowy environment.

been called by a friend to a house which stood on the north side of the street between the 15th and 16th avenue, as the place of entertainment of Gen. Lafayette during his visit to this country in 1824. The text is a bit of local history. Up to 1807 the house had been built on the aqueduct bounded by H. 1, 15th street and Vermont avenue, but between that date and 1824 several houses had been constructed, the most costly being the present one. The lots were numbered lots Nos. 1 and 2, assessed at \$125 and \$138 respectively, were owned by Philip C. Pollard and John Johnson and 4, assessed at \$177 and \$219, were owned by Morris and Nicholson; lot 3 was at \$141 and the property was owned by John Francis Mercer; lot 5, assessed at \$135, \$137, \$138, Pollard and Johnson; lots 7 and 8, \$132 and \$135, Pollard and Johnson; lots 9 and 10, \$132 and \$135, Pollard and Johnson, and lots 11, and 12, \$126, \$137 and \$183, Morris and Nicholson, assigned.

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In 1807 a considerably lower assessment was put on these lots, the average assessed value being between \$90 and \$100. The landholders in the square at that date were John Francis Mercer and John Hopkins, John Francis Mercer and Morris and Nicholson assigned. No improvements had been made on the lots. By 1807 the lots had been a considerable improvement in realty value, and one lot, \$183, had

A black and white photograph showing a two-story wooden building, possibly a residence or a small business, with a horse standing in front of it. The building has multiple windows and a simple wooden structure. The horse is dark-colored and is facing towards the left side of the frame. The ground appears to be dirt or gravel. The photograph is framed by a double-line border.

ing in size from those of two rooms to those of a dozen or more. The cabins are built of cypress and birch logs, with the roof of cedar shingles, and are built by the builder. The logs are chinked with arctic moss, and their corners are joined with a wedge of the same. They are built now with the logs ending out like a dollhouse built of corn cobs. Nearly every home has its porch; and the porch is built of logs, and may extend far out at the front, covering the lounging place of the family, during the hot summer days. Some of the houses are half covered with awnings. Some are roofed with boards, some with galvanized iron painted green, and some with shingles. The houses are built on the latter have grass and flowers growing upon them. Most of the houses have cellars, and all have their walls of stone or brick, and are built for warmth. Some are of bungalow shape, and in the larger houses there are living rooms with wide windows and porches. They are quite as spacious as our rooms at home.

Many of the log cabins have covered porches, and some have very pretty lawns of green grass with beds of beautiful flowers. All have gardens, and nearly every one has its patch of corn, and some have a few rows of peas, the vines of which grow to the height of a man, may wall one side of the house, and the vines of the other line the walks through the center. Nearly every home has its pansy bed, and many have geraniums, nasturtiums and other flowers.

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